



The Indian Peace Treaty Monument, Heber—The inscription reads: "Daughters of Utah Pioneers No. 50. Erected September, 1939. Indiana Peace Treaty. Beautiful Provo Valley named from the river and once Chief Walker's hunting ground. Was colonized 1850-60 by 18 families called by President Brigham Young. In 1864 Indian troubles forced the pioneers to build a fort at Heber. Bishop Joseph S. Murdock who was friendly with the Indians invited Chief Tabby and tribe to his home (three blocks north and one east) August 20, 1867 where a peace treaty was signed and a barbecue held on John Carroll's lot. This ended Indian depredations in the valley, proving Brigham Young's statement "It is better to feed the Indians than to fight them."

erected a marker and monument in the southwest corner of the Charleston Town Lot in memory of the early settlers of Charleston. The marker's inscription reads as follows: "The Daughters of Utah Pioneers, No. 71. Erected Sept. 7, 1941—CHARLESTON PIONEERS—In 1859 George Noakes and William Manning and families came to Provo Valley and settled near Noakes Spring (two blocks north and two blocks west) where they built the first homes. Other settlers soon followed and a church and school house were erected. George Noakes became a leader among the settlers and won the friendship of the Indians. Many of the old landmarks are now covered by Deer Creek Reservoir. The kettle on top of this monument was brought across the plains in 1847."

Because the Deer Creek Reservoir claimed much of Charleston's area, membership dwindled in the camp and it was discontinued in the early 1940's.

In 1930 a DUP camp was organized at Wallsburg and selected the name Maple Leaf Camp. However, meetings were held only a year or two. Officers of the camp during its tenure included Leona F. Allen, captain; Mary F. Davis, first vice captain; Ora Davis Parcell, second vice

